



# Overview of main development results in Horn of Africa in 2014

## Summary Multi Annual Strategic Plan (MASP)

The objectives are: Improved regional cooperation on security and the rule of law, with a special emphasis on Somalia, and on food security and water management;

The Dutch regional programme consists of the following activities:

- activities financed by the Dutch embassy in Addis Ababa, focusing on the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, and by the Dutch embassy in Nairobi, focusing on improved maritime security and stability in specific areas in Somalia and supporting the Somaliland National Development Plan;
- regional activities financed from headquarters in food security, water and security and the rule of law.

### Priority themes

- Security and rule of law
- Food security
- Water

### Embassy contribution to changes at regional level

■ The AU is taking the lead more on African issues. Its capacity and efficiency are steadily improving, thanks in part to financial support from NL and other international partners (95% of AU programme budget). AU successfully mediated in Burkina Faso and deployed missions to Ebola-affected countries.

■ IGAD implemented its security sector programme for the region. IGAD mediated in the South Sudan conflict, but political talks stalled at beginning of 2015. However, during the peace talks the number of clashes and casualties remained relatively low.

■ The Somalia Stability Fund (SSF) (with Dutch and other donor support) helped re-establish formal government structures and trained caretaker administrations in 25 recovered districts in Somalia and contributed to local conflict resolution by involving communities.

■ United Nations on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) supported Somali regional and federal authorities in building capacity for authority over their coastline and maritime zones, through development of legislation, construction of prisons and training of judges, prosecutors and legal educators.

■ The Horn of Africa Regional Environment Centre and Network (HoA-REC&N) started its first regional programme in six landscapes in the Horn countries in November 2014. First results are expected next year.

■ The scoping study in June 2014 explored possible NL support for pro-poor livestock trade. The study showed the need to improve women's access to assets, extension and veterinary services, and production and marketing. Follow-up is foreseen in 2015.

combating maritime crime. Initiatives to support the wider justice sector are being explored, so far with limited results. Al Shabaab's presence in recently liberated areas is frustrating efforts of the government and international partners to establish security and rebuild institutions.

### Implications for planning

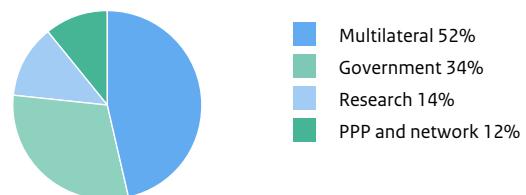
NL could support the work of the African Governance Platform of the AU to yield longer-term strategic results. Identification of smart approaches to contribute to the improvement of the security situation in Somalia by tackling the root causes.

### Expenditures 2014 per theme

Total expenditure Embassy €4,600,000



### Expenditures 2014 per channel



### Developments in Horn of Africa

- On track
- Progress, but not on track
- No progress

Increased AU capacity to promote peace and stability, good governance and human rights as foundations for development	<span style="color: green;">■</span>
Reduced security threats, engendering economic development in the IGAD region / East Africa	<span style="color: olive;">■</span>
Improved physical security and freedom from fear (experienced by men and women of all social groups) in Somalia	<span style="color: olive;">■</span>
Improved access to effective and independent justice and improved confidence in the rule of law in Somalia	<span style="color: orange;">■</span>
Improved river basin management and safe deltas	n.a.
More efficient markets and an improved business climate	n.a.

### Clarifications of results achieved

IGAD's capacity to implement its peace and security programme had a slow start because of capacity constraints. This will remain a factor in coming years. The SSF proved to be flexible enough to quickly become operational in districts liberated from Al Shabaab. However, the overall impact of these few programmes (at outcome level) is difficult to assess. The UNODC programme focuses on maritime crime and law enforcement. Dutch support for the rule of law sector in Somalia has so far focused on